

## REPUBLICANS AT ST. LOUIS.

They Gather From Every Congressional District in the State and Enthusiastic.

### AN OLD-FASHIONED RALLY HELD.

Congressman Martin, of South Dakota, and Congressman Leasler, of New York, who defeated Belmont, deliver addresses. Gen. Noble presides—Other addresses delivered.

Visiting republicans from every congressional district in the state were the guests of the St. Louis Republican club at 911 North Vandeventer avenue. First broached as a banquet, and then changed to a public meeting on account of the great demand for tickets, the gathering finally assumed the proportions of an old-fashioned republican rally and love feast. Congressman Eben W. Martin, of South Dakota, and Congressman Montague Leasler, of New York, the young man who startled the country by defeating Perry Belmont for congress in a heavy Tammany district, were the principal outside speakers. Mr. Martin made a scholarly address, and Mr. Leasler captured the crowd with an eloquent extemporaneous address.

In addition, there were republican speeches from such well-known Missouri orators as Ben F. Russell, W. B. C. Brown and others, who discussed the state situation and sounded the keynote for the campaign. Regrets were received from Maj. William Warner, Secretary of the Interior, E. A. Hitchcock, Congressman Joy and Bartholdt and others, while among the welcoming city republicans present stood Hon. Chas. Nagel and other equally prominent leaders. Taken as a whole, the meeting was a rousing one.

The large hall at the club was transformed into a bower of patriotic loveliness. Huge American flags were draped across the room every few feet, while the sides of the balcony were hidden by the national colors, relieved at intervals by the great seal of Missouri in faience. A picture of President Roosevelt, surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings, ornamented the front of the hall over the speakers' stand. The rear of the hall was converted into a buffet, where refreshments were served after the speaking.

After half an hour spent in getting acquainted in the clubroom, the members of the state committee and other guests were invited to the large hall, which was already nearly filled with enthusiastic republicans. It was evident from their appearance that fully three-fourths of those present were from out in the state, which was the design of the hosts, members of the club accepting only such accommodations as were left after the visitors had been cared for. State Chairman Akins, Judges Zachritz and Fisher, of St. Louis, E. C. Brokmeyer, of the State Republican, and others occupied seats on the platform.

Gen. John W. Noble, former secretary of the interior, was introduced by President Day as the chairman of the meeting. Gen. Noble made a short address of welcome.

#### Congressman Martin's Speech.

Congressman Eben W. Martin, of Deadwood, S. D., was introduced by Chairman Noble as a former citizen of St. Louis who had won distinction in the northwest. Mr. Martin has an easy delivery and spoke in a tone which, while not loud, could be heard by every one in the crowded hall. He said in part:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Republicans—St. Louis hospitality is famous throughout the world. Every man, woman and child between the Atlantic and Pacific expects to move to St. Louis in 1903, and live off their relations. We expect to find you in your good clothes, and with open arms extending a St. Louis welcome."

My pleasure in accepting the invitation to attend this meeting to-night has been intensified by the fact that as a lad in my teens my home was in St. Louis from 1879 to '83. I have formed a high opinion of the sterling qualities of Missouri republicans. It has always meant something to be a republican in Missouri. I want to express my profound admiration for that army of political patriots who with Spartan courage have held aloft the bright torch of republicanism in the midst of a dense and beclouded democracy, and who for all these many years, have marched to the polls on election day deserving and expecting victory, to be rudely awakened next morning by the usual announcement of 6,000 democratic majority. A state that was the home of Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman can not always remain outside the republican political fold. May your numbers multiply mightily, until this grand old commonwealth, unsurpassed in its resources, preeminent in its historical associations, shall be redeemed to political sanity and good government."

"For nine years you have had two able and industrious representatives in the national congress. Let me bespeak for Messrs. Bartholdt and Joy your continued and enthusiastic support. "As republicans, we have reason to be proud of the principles and history of the republican party. When, in 1858, within the memory of men in this room to-night, Abraham Lincoln, in his speech at Springfield, Ill., speaking for the Northern states to the states of the seceding South, declared: 'We won't go out of the Union, and you shan't,' the republican party rose like a new island of

promise out of a sea of political chaos and confusion. From that moment what a career has opened up before it! What moral heroism it has displayed! What history it has written! What illustrious names to-day adorn its roll of honor—Lincoln and Grant, Blaine and Garfield, Harrison and our martyred McKinley, and last, but not least in the list, truly great, courageous and sterling Americans, our own Theodore Roosevelt! "Our opponents complain that we dwell too much upon the past. I suppose you feel as I do about it, and, personally, I am glad to belong to a political organization that has a history to which we can refer with pride. To my mind it was never any special recommendation for the populist-democratic rule that it is said to be a creature without either pride of ancestry or hope of posterity. While riding on the train recently with a democrat of the old school we were looking at a cartoon in which Mr. Bryan and the democratic mule figured prominently. He turned to me almost pathetically, and said: 'Martin, why is it that we democrats must always have attached to us a jackass as the symbol of democracy?' I said to him that I would not undertake to explain why it was, but that if anything more appropriate could be found it doubtless would have been found before now."

"As a political force, republicanism is always creative, never destructive. It always builds up, it never tears down. It represents the difference between statesmanship and political criticism. It is the party of sound political maxims, instead of impracticable theories of government. It is the party of action and deeds, instead of empty words. It is the party that does something and brings things to pass, while the other fellows are talking about it."

"The mission of democracy is evidently to apply the brakes, but never the motive power. We have had just one trial of democratic policies since 1860, during the second term of Grover Cleveland, from 1892 to 1896, when democracy obtained control of both houses of congress. It is not pleasant to dwell on those dark days, industrially; but the memory of them is forced upon us occasionally like a nightmare. Champ Clark, in a speech in the house of representatives last week, said that the election of Grover Cleveland for a second term was the greatest calamity that had befallen the human race since the fall of Adam. As Mr. Clark is a politician and from Missouri, I am not disposed to question the correctness of his statement."

The speaker traced the rise of America's industrial supremacy which he ascribed as largely due to the American tariff system. Taking up the Cuban question, he said: "When in the history of the world has one people done for another people what American has done for Cuba? You look in vain for a parallel. Tyranny has been slain; the cords that bound Cuban liberty have been sundered and Cuba is free; the Spanish adventurer has been sent to his home on the peninsula. Famine and fever are driven out by cleanliness and health. The Cuban soldier has laid aside his sword and gun and turned to the pursuits of industry. And over all the full-grown tree of our American form of government has been taken the American soil, where it has been transplanting for centuries, and has been transplanted into the rich soil of Cuba, and so faithfully has it been nurtured and cultivated that it will at once bear its full fruitage of civil and religious liberty."

"What America has done for Cuba she will, in effect, accomplish for the Philippines, and for every people wherever American responsibility may reach."

"And of the Philippines: Our first duty is to educate the people of those islands and prepare them as speedily as possible for self-government. Whenever the American flag goes, there will go side by side with it the American public school and American civil and religious liberty. The American principle is not that all men are created equal, but that all men are created equal; but that all men may be prepared for self-government. To employ the words of President Roosevelt in his excellent message: 'Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government.' No fair-minded man can read the testimony of Gov. Taft just completed before the senate committee, without being convinced that the purposes of our government in the Philippines are humane and unselfish, and that the results thus far accomplished are remarkable. Up to October 1, last, civil municipal governments had been organized in 75 towns, with officers elected by popular suffrage."

Two years ago President McKinley appointed Mr. Atkinson, a prominent educator of Springfield, Mass., as American superintendent of public schools in the Philippines. He entered at once upon the discharge of his duties. Already more than 3,000 public schools are established throughout the archipelago, with 100,000 native Filipino children and youths attending these schools, and many thousands of adults are studying English in the night schools established for the purpose. The Filipinos manifest the greatest eagerness to learn. The more wealthy families are sending their children to school in America, that they may better acquire American language and ideas, and may better understand the spirit of our institutions. How true it is that the republicanism of to-day, due to its training and its history, is bringing things to pass all over the world, while other people are talking about it! America to-day in the Philippines is writing a new white page in the history of the civilization of the world."

#### Congressman Leasler.

Congressman Montague Leasler, of New York city, was introduced as the David of republicanism who slew the democratic Goliath, Perry Belmont, in the race for congress. He was received with long and loud applause.

He started by saying that he brought greetings from the republicans of New York. He said that they would have the St. Louis republicans know that their fight here is sympathized with by the republicans of New York. "For," he said, "we have had some troubles of our own. The young men, he said, had also a message to send to the young men of the west. Mr. Leasler said that it was the duty of the republicans, democrats and populists alike to carry the gospel of civilization to all parts of the globe. There was no room to-day, he declared, for critics. It was a day of deeds. He referred pathetically to the late martyred president, and then spoke in glowing terms of the present executive. When McKinley died, he said, there was no sorer man in the whole country than Theodore Roosevelt. "I want you to feel that he means to do right," he said. "Keep toleration in your hearts, for he stands for you, and you must stand for him."

Mr. Leasler referred humorously to the recent conflict of Tillman and McLaughlin, and said that the pugilistic aspect of the senate had not yet reached the house. He then touched on the coming World's fair. "The most republican act of the democratic Jefferson," he said, "is going to be celebrated here. I tell you that what Thomas Jefferson saw his world problem he didn't assume a critical attitude. He saw the empire to be created, and you people out here are the ones who helped to make the best of the republican act of the democratic Jefferson. I remember I passed through your city on my way to the Rockies. As I stood on Pike's peak and looked over the miles and miles of country I thought that the great west had some reason for being, and that noble ideas could not last long out here. I thought that you had reasons to be proud of your great country beyond the Father of Waters. I got the idea that if you had problems to meet you would

fight them like men. We stretch out to your city which you have built by the sweat of your brows and hard, for we have one mission in life. We want to carry with us what the twentieth century wants—peace on earth, good will to men."

#### Hon. B. F. Russell's Address.

Benjamin F. Russell, of Crawford county, was given an ovation as he stepped forward. He spoke on the "People's Voice and Party Policy." His references to the injustice of the Nesbit law and the ring rule at Jefferson City were loudly applauded.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God," he said, "was an old and recognized principle, with but slight change embodied in the motto of this state: 'Salus populi suprema lex esto,' but one who had observed the policy of the dominant party in this state for the last twenty years would understand that the motto had been translated, 'The welfare of the Jefferson City ring is the supreme law of the land.' He went on:

"Not only is the will of the ring the supreme law of the land, but when that fact has been questioned there has been found of late years a complaisant supreme court, itself on needed occasions, and declare those laws unconstitutional and void that did not register the voice of the gang, even forbidding the opening of fraudulent ballot-boxes, and the disclosure of the villainies that had perpetrated the voice of the people that ought to be the supreme law of the land."

"Let us recall some of the declarations of the colonists in that great instrument that severed relations with the mother country. Speaking of King George, the representatives of the colonies declared: 'He has erected a multitude of new offices and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.' Is not this true of the election commissioners, police commissioners, excise and inspection officers, as well as a horde of police officers, who are selected by the governor or the creatures of his will, who fix the tenure of office and amount of salaries?"

"He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of the legislature. Is it not true that 1,500 armed and uniformed men, by his dictum, are placed in control of your lives and properties, as well as your liberties, and made superior to your sheriffs and deputies, chosen by your ballots?"

"The speaker then referred to the last general election in this city? And are not their salaries fixed by the appointive instruments of the governor's will, four times as great in amount as are paid to the soldiers of the United States, and is it not true that the legislature refused to vote them these salaries, though by reason of the great cost thereof your lunatics in the asylums, patients in the hospitals and poor in the almshouses go hungry, naked and uncared for?"

#### Hon. W. B. C. Brown's Remarks.

The last speaker was W. B. C. Brown, of Kansas City. He began by asking those present not to believe that all Browns looked alike to them. His subject was "The Young Man's Responsibility to the State."

"Truth is what we are after," he declared, "and we will have it, and I believe that the time is not far distant when the republicans will realize their hopes and carry the state of Missouri. There are enough republicans in this state to plant the banner of republicanism on the parapets at Jefferson City, and keep it there for years to come."

Mr. Brown spoke of what the republican party had accomplished since its organization. He said that this party must ever could have been done under democratic administrations. The democratic party was one that did not build up, but was ever ready to tear down. He then told what constituted a democrat. One could believe in expansion and a democrat could believe in contraction and belong to the same party. A man, he said, could shout for the young eagle of Nebraska, or be for the gold standard, and be a democrat. A man could believe that the federal power had no right to invade a sovereign state, or that it had that right, and still be a democrat. On the other hand, the republicans believed in progress. He believed that the flag in the Philippines was meant to carry education, freedom and civilization to the natives. A man could believe that the state was free from debt, and had a school fund of \$1,000,000, and be a democrat. A man in the rural counties could believe in a fair election and be a democrat, or he could believe in the viciousness of the Nesbit law, and be a democrat. "With the money of belief," he inquired, "what does he need to believe in the democracy?"

Mr. Brown then cited the maladministration of the democratic party for the past years, and of its plottings to keep the power through the manipulations of those in power. "If the republican party got into power to-day," he said, "it would give us just laws and see that they were executed on democrats and republicans alike. The republican party turns to the young men who are seeking to do their duty to the state the best opportunity to do that duty. The republican party carries aloft the banner that means freedom to the world and means something to humanity wherever that humanity can be found."

At the conclusion of this speech Gen. Noble suggested that the thanks of the club be given to the gentlemen who had favored them with addresses, and it was responded to with a rousing "Aye." He then suggested that the thanks of the club be sent to Congressmen Bartholdt and Joy for their telegram, and to say that the St. Louis Republican club reciprocated their sentiments, and ask them to extend to President Roosevelt the thanks of the club for his interest in the meeting.

When adjournment was declared, the audience lingered with the speakers, these latter gentlemen standing on the platform for some time after the meeting adjourned and holding an informal levee. Refreshments were also served in the hall.

## REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

Jefferson City Gets the Nominating Convention and Joplin the Judicial Convention.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 24.—State nominating convention. Joplin, Mo., July 15.—Judicial convention.

St. Louis, March 10.—The above places and dates were selected by the Republican state central committee in session at the Lindell hotel Saturday. Jefferson City won the nominating convention on the sixth ballot, after a close contest with Springfield and St. Joseph, the other cities dropping out early in the fight. Joplin received the judicial convention on the first ballot, practically without a contest. The rooters for the successful towns filled the hotel with their shouts when the result was announced.



STATE CHAIRMAN AKINS. nounced, while those who had worked hard for the losing cities soon recovered from their disappointment and turned in to help the winners celebrate.

The expected fight over the question of early or late dates was happily settled by a compromise, which seemed to suit all sides of the controversy. State Chairman Akins, who had favored late July, made a speech in the committee advocating not later than July 15, while National Committeeman Kerens, who had been an advocate of early dates all along, expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the selections of the committee. It was not even necessary to put the question to a vote, the earliest date suggested for the nominating convention being June 10, and the latest July 4. As a compromise, June 24 was finally accepted without a division. The suggestion that the republicans wait until after the democrats should hold their conventions was given no consideration. The democrats will hold their judicial convention at Springfield July 8, and their nominating convention at St. Joseph, July 22.

The meeting was the best attended, most enthusiastic and representative held by the party in Missouri for many years. The members showed a disposition to subordinate personal and factional ends for the party good, and to organize for a fight in the state next fall. Instead of indulging in a bitter fight over the question of dates, the leaders decided to get together, and the matter was amicably adjusted as soon as the sentiment of the members had been ascertained.

The representation was fixed at one delegation for each 300 votes, or major fraction cast for McKinley in 1900, for the nominating convention, and one vote for each 500 cast for McKinley for the judicial convention. The nominating convention will consist of 1,049 delegates, and the judicial of 630 delegates.

On motion of Dr. Porth, of the Jefferson City, thanks were extended to the St. Louis Republican club for the entertainment of Friday night.

Dr. Parrish, of Vandalia, made a speech, in which he said the committee and the party owed much to Chairman Akins for keeping the headquarters open, without expense to the committee. On Dr. Parrish's motion, seconded by E. B. Clements and Senator Schweickardt, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Akins for this and for his efficient work.

#### No Ground for Uneasiness.

London, March 9.—The head of the Cunard steamship line at Liverpool telegraphs as follows: "We know the Etruria is proceeding slowly and there may be some little time before we hear from her. There is no ground for uneasiness."

#### Londoners Will Furnish Meteor III.

London, March 9.—The Kaiser has commissioned the Warings, of London, to furnish and decorate his new schooner yacht Meteor III, recently launched in the United States.

## SOME WONDERFUL CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA.

The Territorial Government Reports Show Results Beyond Belief.

Regina, Assiniboia, Canada, January 10th.—At the Agricultural Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture for the Territories, reports are now being received from grain threshers throughout the Territories, for statistical purposes. The reports are somewhat delayed this year, owing to the extensive crop and the delay in getting it threshed. The Department of Agriculture is leading the way in a new departure, with regard to the collection of crop statistics. In the other provinces, crop estimates are based entirely on the opinion of persons interested in the grain business who ought to be, and no doubt are, well posted upon the probable yields. Still the reports are simply a matter of opinion, in which a mistake may easily be made. The Territorial Department, however, has adopted the system of returns of crops actually threshed, upon which to base their reports. The accuracy of the reports cannot, therefore, be gainsaid, for they represent a compilation of actual threshing results. In this connection, it might be mentioned that the Department is organizing a system of growing crop returns, which will be in operation next summer. The information thus obtained, with estimated acreage, will be available for business men, banks, railway companies, and other interests which have to discount the future in making provision for the conduct of their business.

The crop reports already to hand show some remarkable cases of abnormal development. In the Regina district, many returns are given of crops of wheat running from 40 to 45 bushels to the acre.

J. A. Snell, of Yorkton, threshed 28,000 bushels of oats from 450 acres, an average of 63 bushels per acre for a large acreage.

W. R. Motherwell, of Abernethy, threshed 2,650 bushels of wheat from a 50 acre field, an average of 53 bushels per acre.

In the Edmonton district, T. T. Hutchings threshed 728 bushels of wheat from a ten-acre plot, an average of nearly 73 bushels per acre.

S. Norman threshed 6,950 bushels of oats from 60 acres of land, an average of 116 bushels per acre.

The publication of the actual yields of grain threshed will likely open the eyes of the people to the great capabilities of the western Canadian prairies.

#### Becoming Americanized.

The itinerant vendors of fruits, flowers, suspenders and other articles, who are especially numerous around city hall park, show how quickly immigrants pick up the ideas, language and methods of doing business in the United States.

They are forbidden to occupy one place for any length of time, and the approach of a policeman means a general moving among the vendors, most of whom are Italians and Greeks who have not been in this country long.

When one of the crowd sees a bluecoat moving toward him with mischief in his eye, instead of warning his comrades in his native tongue to decamp, he calls out "Cheese 'um." This is as near as he can get to the expression "cheese it," which is a classic among street Arabs.

People who do business with newly-arrived immigrants notice how quickly they come to be Americanized. This causes no little inconvenience to the cashiers of savings banks.

A Hungarian, for instance, when he opens his account, will sign his name "Josef." In a short time he finds trouble in withdrawing any money because he has changed his name to "Joseph." Heinrich, in the same way, becomes "Henry," Pierre "Peter," Dorothea "Dora," and so on. The paying teller gets no rest until he has the signature Americanized.—N. Y. Times.

#### Clerk McDowell's Start.

Alexander McDowell, the clerk of the house, had a curious start in life. As he tells the story, he was setting type one day in a printing office in Oil City, Pa., when he saw a steamboat stop at a wharf near by.

"I have set my last type," he said to the man next to him.

"Why?" asked his companion.

"Because," said he, "I am going to Pittsburgh."

McDowell, true to his word, was a passenger on the boat. When he landed at Pittsburgh he saw a man on the wharf selling cheap jewelry. He bought the man's stock for a very small sum and went back to Oil City. The oil boom was then at its height and McDowell had no trouble in selling his gold-plated rings and his gaudy brooches at a price far beyond the few dollars they had cost him. When he had sold out he was over \$500 ahead of the game. He invested the money judiciously and made more. Now he is a banker and well off in this world's goods.

McDowell wears jewelry nowadays, but it is not the kind he peddled around the streets during the flush times.—Washington Post.